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PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE SUSPENDED IN PALESTINE

WORKERS REFUSE TO RISK LIVES IN "SUICIDE" RUNS

JERUSALEM SHAKEN BY VIOLENT EXPLOSION

JERUSALEM, NOV. 19.
ALL ARAB AND JEWISH RAILWAY WORKERS IN PALESTINE STOPPED WORK TO-DAY IN PROTEST AGAINST THE DANGER CAUSED BY THE MINING OF RAIL TRACKS BY JEWISH TERRORISTS.

More than 500 Arab and Jewish engine drivers and firemen clambered out of their cabs after refusing to risk their lives in "suicide" runs over the mined tracks.

The management of the Palestine Railways stated that owing to "circumstances beyond the control of the Palestine Railway authorities" all passenger trains in Palestine were suspended.

This action follows more than 50 sabotage attacks on Palestine railways since June this year.

A violent explosion shook Jerusalem to-night, believed to have been caused by a mine which blew a hole in the junction of King George Avenue and the Jewish Agency Building. A number of casualties were reported.

The police flashed radio warnings to all patrol cars to watch out for a light brown van believed to be connected with the explosion.

Meanwhile, the King David hotel in which 70 people were killed in a terrorist bomb explosion on July 23 this year, was hurriedly evacuated to-day following a telephone warning that bombs had been placed in the building. The warning said: "Bombs have been placed in the building—get out."

The hotel, which houses the Secretariat of the Palestine Government and British military headquarters for Palestine, is completely isolated by a formidable barbed wire and machine-gun defence belt. After the military and government staffs had walked out of the building, police and British troops carried out a search to ailer search without result.—Reuter.

THIEVES BREAK OPEN CONSULATE SAFE

Milan, Nov. 19.
Thieves broke into the Spanish Consulate in Genoa yesterday and "racked" a strong steel safe. They removed a leather case stated to contain "important documents" and 600,000 lire. It was reported to-day.

They did not touch the Spanish banknotes in the safe.—Reuter.

WARNING OF SOFT COAL STRIKE REPERCUSSIONS

New York, Nov. 19.
Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug, warned to-day that industrial chaos and widespread unemployment hitting millions of workers would be inevitable if a prolonged soft coal strike occurs.

Mr Krug said: "Within 60 days 64 per cent of the electric power of utilities, 60 per cent of steel and rolling mills, 60 per cent of coke and by-products plants, 60 per cent of the railroads, 90 per cent of cement mills and 70 per cent of automobile and other industries would have to shut down for lack of coal."

He stressed that few homes were prepared for a long winter if the strike continues through the cold weather.

President George Christy, of the Packard Motor Car Company, warned that production in the automobile industry would cease within a week if coal production stops at a time when the industry has hitherto reached its full stride for the first time since the post-war reconstruction.

Generally, all industries are little prepared to face a long coal

Korea Division Responsible For Pleas For Aid

New York, Nov. 19.
Miss Louise Kim, Korean representative on the United Nations Democratic Council, in a message to-day to UNRRA and the World Food Conference, said that the food and clothing which the United Nations would have to send Korea during the next year to prevent death from hunger and exposure need never have been requested.

Miss Kim said the Korean fields were fertile, transportation unhurt by war, yet because the nation was split, the vital necessities of the north were not available to the agricultural south. The division also kept out of the south raw materials needed for the operation of the plant textile mills. The south is also unable to tap gold resources in the north to buy farm equipment from America that would make Korea the "breadbox for Asia."

She likened the division to a "knife in Korea's mid-section." She charged that no attempt had been made to return Korean cattle taken by the Japanese. She said, "Help Korea for one year. Unite our land. Admit us to the United Nations, and you will find the world has gained a rich nation. Were we united, we could reach out our hands this minute and help others."—United Press.

Terrorism Charges Feature Elections In Rumania

Bucharest, Nov. 19.
AS 8,000,000 Rumanians went to the poll to-day in the election ordered by the Big Three Foreign Ministers at Moscow last December, both Government and Opposition spokesmen charged the other with terrorism and intimidation of voters.

The electors will pick the first Parliament since the one dissolved in September, 1940, by King Carol before his own abdication and exile was forced by the then Premier, Marshal Ion Antonescu, who was executed as a war criminal last June.

The National Peasant Party charged before the polls opened this morning that seven of their local Party leaders were killed as the result of Government terrorism during the campaign. The Government retailed with the charge that the Peasant Party had organized "Fascist model guards" when accused of terrorism.

The election is really a test of strength between the six-party National Democratic Front and the four-party Opposition built around Iuliu Maniu, Peasant Party.—United Press.

Negative Acknowledgment

London, Nov. 19.
The Foreign Office spokesman said to-day that the Rumanian Government yesterday sent the British "negative acknowledgment" of the British note to Rumania denouncing the lack of democratic freedom during the election period.

The Rumanian answer made no effort to assist the many points in the British note but simply referred back to the previous Rumanian answer in which the Bucharest Government described the British arguments as a "serious infringement of Rumanian sovereignty and direct interference with Rumanian domestic affairs."—United Press.

Puppet Secret Service Chief On Trial

Nanking, Nov. 19.
At one time the puppet head of the puppet secret service, Ting Mu-chung, today pleaded guilty to all crimes charged against him when he came up for trial before the Nanking Court.

He indicated that he would produce ample evidence to show that he served the enemy in order to advance the interests of the country in the war of resistance and against the Communists. He said that he had sent a message to President Chiang shortly after Japan's surrender in which he outlined his work with the Japanese during occupation.

Ting is charged with having deserted his former post as a member of the Kuomintang to work for the enemy. The prosecution alleged that Ting, as a responsible member of the Bureau of Investigation and Statistics of the National Military Council of the Central Government, took advantage of his position and supplied secret and vital information to the enemy, thus disrupting the smooth working of the military intelligence service, and ruthlessly liquidated patriotic underground workers. The accused later worked for the late Wang Ching-wei, Puppet No. 1, it is alleged.

His case was adjourned for further investigations.—Central News.

U.S.—PHILIPPINES AIR AGREEMENT

Washington, Nov. 19.
The State Department announced to-day that the Philippines and the United States have signed a bilateral air transport agreement authorizing national air routes and service to the Philippines. Under the new agreement Pan-American Airways will obtain traffic rights on a Mid-Pacific route to Manila and beyond the North-west Airlines over the North Pacific route, to Manila via Tokyo and Shanghai.

The Philippine Air Services are accorded reciprocal rights for international traffic to Honolulu and San Francisco.—Central News.

"Closed Shop" Debate In Commons

London, Nov. 19.
Mr George Isaacs, the Minister of Labour, assured the House of Commons to-day that it was definitely laid down by the Trade Union Congress that they, as a Congress, would not give complete and absolute right of recognition in any industry to any one union.

He was replying to a debate on the "closed shop" issue initiated by the Liberal member, Mr F. Byers, who had moved an amendment—which was defeated by 316 to 195.

U.S. TRANSPORT PLANE CRASHES IN ALPS

Paris, Nov. 19.
Eleven of the 13 passengers were injured when a United States Transport C-53 plane, flying from Munich to Istres, South France, crashed to-day at Col de Glandon, near Grenoble. United States military sources announced in Paris to-night.

Three generals and several army wives and children were among the passengers.

United States sources in Paris also stated that a Royal Air Force aircraft and a United States Army plane had taken off from Orly airport for the scene of the crash, while three Alpine parties had set out toward Col de Glandon with the same object.—Reuter.

votes—regretting that there was no reference in the King's speech to the "threat to the personal liberty of workers, members and non-members, of trade unions, by the enforcement of a closed shop in industry."

Mr Isaacs said the Government was opposed to any legislation on what union should be recognised. Declaring that there was no question of the Union Congress dominating anybody, Mr Isaacs said it was an advisory body—a parliament of labour—and in that way it would carry out its work.

In the debate Mr Byers, who was supported by Conservatives, said he was worried about the corporation to force men to join a trade union or be sacked, which was the practice in some organisations. One hundred per cent union membership, he said, was the legitimate aim, but it must be achieved by persuasion and inducement not by compulsion.—Reuter.

Tried To Evade Massacre Order

Rome, Nov. 19.
A prosecution witness said to-day that Col Gen Eberhard von Mackensen actually tried to evade an order to shoot 10 Italian soldiers for every German soldier killed in a bomb throwing incident in Rome in March, 1944.

Mackensen's efforts to get out from under an order from Field Marshal Albert von Kesselring, despite his Prussian training was revealed in his trial with Lieut Gen Kurt Maeltzer before a British War Crimes Tribunal for the massacre of 335 Romanians in the caves south of Rome in 1944 in reprisal for the killing of 32 Germans.

The witness, Lieut Col Kappler, commander of the S. S. battalion which carried out the massacre, said Mackensen planned to "trick Kesselring by suggesting that he was the son of a Prussian Field Marshal and formerly commander of the German 14th Army, planned to report the slayings were carried out by a German soldier, a deserter, and a deserter, under duress, in order to save his own skin."

Witnesses said the order came from the "German headquarters for South-west Europe" which was Kesselring's command but refused to say "Kesselring" issued it. Kesselring is now to be tried for unspecified war crimes. Kappler did admit that in four or five other cases of German soldiers being killed in Italy to one slayings were carried out.—United Press.

Rebels Gaining Control In West Macedonia

Athens, Nov. 19.
Greek mountain rebels are gaining control in Western Macedonia where they now hold 100 villages, publish their own newspaper and run their jurisdiction, according to reports reaching Athens.

Led by two former school masters whose names are given as Ipatitis and Latsanis, the rebels have extended their "free zone" in Grevena area of westernmost Macedonia and have set up their headquarters in the villages of Anthrakia and Mellisani.

Many of the villages in the area—which is "ruled" by "Capelanos" ("The Chief") Latsanis—are not more than two or three miles from the town of Grevena, which is garrisoned by the Greek Army and gendarmerie forces.

Further to the north-east, the Mount Skra area near the Greece-Yugoslavia border—lately the scene of heavy fighting between regular forces and armed bands—was completely cleared to-day after Greek aircraft and artillery had gone into action, Athens military sources stated.

General Spiliopoulos, the Chief of the Greek General Staff, left Athens by air for London to-day accompanied by Maj-Gen S. B. Ravlins, head of the British military mission.—Reuter.

A Full Battalion

London, Nov. 19.
The Greek Embassy, releasing details of the bold bandit attack on Skra, on November 15, to-day reported that the raiding force which pitted itself against two platoons of Government troops, numbered a full battalion complete with heavy armament.

The Embassy press dispatch said Skra was reduced to ruins by mortar fire and that a number of atrocities—including the murdering of women, children and old men—were committed.

Among the victims, the Embassy said, were all the members of the family of a sister of Gen Papageorgiou, commanding the Greek 10th Division.—United Press.

BELGIAN DOCTOR AWARDED THE GEORGE CROSS

London, Nov. 19.
"Lieut Cmdr Patrick O'Leary" vanished from the earth to-day in the great hall of Buckingham Palace and Albert Guérisset started back for the town of Spa, in Belgium, to resume his practice as a doctor.

"Lieut Cmdr O'Leary" lived on in wartime as the underground identity of the Belgian doctor. Once before he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order. To-day he received from the King the George Cross, Britain's highest civilian decoration, for helping 600 British and American, mostly flyers, escape the Germans.

Betrayed, he was captured by the Gestapo and confined to four concentration camps, ending at Dachau where he underwent many tortures but never revealed anything.

With him to receive his award was his right hand man, a Paris police inspector, Robert Leguennec, and waiting outside in the dreaching rain was another French aide, Fabien de Cortes, who 70 times crossed the guarded Franco-Swiss border.—United Press.

EXPLOSION ON CARRIER

San Francisco, Nov. 19.
A gasoline explosion to-day aboard the aircraft carrier Antietam killed one civilian worker and seriously burned nine or ten others. The Navy was unable immediately to determine the cause of the blast among the 27,000-ton ship, which had been tied up for repairs. Damage was reported to be minor.—United Press.

LED ESCAPE MARCH

New York, Nov. 19.
Mrs Frances Cade Hamlin, the American woman who led 800 Chinese girls on a 130-mile escape march into Free China in 1941, sailed with her husband the Rev. Earle J. Hamlin, and 32 other young men and women for missionary posts. The Hamlins will go to a mission in Peking.—United Press.

Sweden, Afghanistan And Iceland Join The United Nations

Lake Success, Nov. 19.
In a friendly and informal ceremony three new countries, Sweden, Iceland and Afghanistan, joined the United Nations to-day.

The President, M. Paul Henri Spaak, welcoming the new members said: "I know it is the unanimous wish of this Assembly that I should welcome the three new members. This is a milestone in our history as it means a step forward towards our aim in establishing universality. The full aim will not be achieved until all nations join up. We in the United Nations must be understanding and tolerant. We know what these three countries have done in the past, and we warmly welcome them into our family of nations."

Loud applause greeted M. Spaak's words.

The first of the new members

to go to the rostrum was Afghanistan's A. Hosnazi Aziz, who expressed thanks on behalf of his country "for having been extended the privilege of membership in this great body." He declared that Afghanistan was an essentially independent and peace-loving nation, and "readily adheres to its obligations with a keen sense of the noble purpose for which the United Nations have been created."

M. Thors, of Iceland, in a brief speech of thanks for his welcome, declared: "The security of the smallest nation in the world means security of the biggest nation and the rest of the world."

Loud applause greeted Sweden's Foreign Minister, M. Uden, when he rose to make his speech, which, out of deference to the President, he delivered in French. He declared: "As a member of this body, Sweden accepts the serious limitations on its freedom of action for the sake of the united effort to ward off the threats against peace. We cherish the liveliest hope that the rules in the United Nations Charter in regard to peaceful settlements of international disputes will be so applied by the Security Council that all nations will acquire confidence in its impartiality and sense of justice."

"Experience since the war has shown that international negotiations often encounter great difficulties. Therefore, get the impression that international efforts are doomed to failure. The significance of disappointments must not be exaggerated or make us pessimistic."

"Sweden, because of her temperament, has been called the 'Land of the Middle Way' and we hope to be able to justify the name in our attitude toward international problems that cause conflict between various countries."

The first item of agenda after the new members took their seats was the Egyptian resolution condemning religious and racial persecution and discrimination. Professor Oscar Lange, of Poland, supported the resolution, but Mr Andrei Vyshinsky (Russia) said that though his country would vote in favour of it, the resolution was too generalised and did not give names and facts. He added that the resolution was that it did not suggest any concrete measure to prevent discrimination.

Dr Wellington Koo, China's chief delegate, was applauded when he said that in her 5,000 years' history China found it did not say to have destroyed their boats.—United Press.

Reconstitution Of Territorial Army In UK

London, Nov. 19.
Britain's Territorial Army, which before the war was a volunteer citizen army, will be reconstituted on January 1 with new training, according to the War Minister, Capt Frederick Bellenger in the House of Commons to-day.

Capt Bellenger said the Territorial Army would be reconstituted at the beginning of another war would be from the air and the vital commitment of anti-aircraft artillery would fall largely on the Territorial Army.

Secondly, the Territorial Army would provide units for regular army personnel to convert it into a properly balanced force, ready for battle, and would also provide a second line to the Regular Army and the basis for wartime expansion.

The Territorial Army, he said, would have to contain not only infantry divisions but also armoured formations, an airborne division and the necessary supporting corps and army troops. Eventually the Territorial Army would contain a large compulsory element, which would not begin to reach its units until late in the summer of 1950.—Reuter.

LAKE COMO "MONSTER"

Como, Nov. 19.
Fishermen to-day deserted the scenic Lake Como, in the foothills of the Alps on the Italy-Swiss border, reporting the discovery of a "sea monster."

The creature, which the terrified fishermen at first vainly tried to capture, was described as being more than 100 feet long with great horns on its head and covered with gigantic scales and rose brown in colour.

Slightly injured by the fishermen's attack, the creature bawled over their boats, roared in pain and then died.

Local inhabitants recalled that the Italian writer, Fog. G. G. in a story of Lake Como, described it as the hiding place of the monster type of giant fish which ripped through fishermen's nets and destroyed their boats.—United Press.

WIDESPREAD OFFENSIVES AGAINST COMMUNISTS

Nanking, Nov. 19.
All indications to-day pointed to intensification of widespread Government offensives to crush the Communists, commencing with a major drive on Yenan, nerve centre of the Chinese Communists.

One of the chief indications is President Chiang Kai-shek's reported statement yesterday that Chinese Communists can be crushed militarily within five months and politically within five years. Another indication is the fact that Chiang has ordered a return to the front the major military leaders now in Nanking for the National Assembly. Thirdly, Government newspapers in the past week have been emphasising that Chiang's cease-fire was a mere scrap of paper since the Communists were attacking on all fronts.

Latest reports from the official Central News claim the Communists have captured Chingtung, in Shantung 40 miles north-east of Tainan, and that 60,000 Reds are on the offensive on the Peking-Hankow Railway.

The Kuang Pao reported heavy fighting in the Szechingpo pocket, where the Communists are trying to cut communications between Mukden and Changchun. The paper admitted a Government counter-offensive on the Peking-Hankow Railway was started three days ago, claiming that security of Peking-Hankow, life depends on the campaign's success.

The Communists were also reported to be planning a counter-offensive in north Kiangsu. Indicative of the more rigid Government policy toward the Communists since Yenan's refusal to participate in the National Assembly, United Press correspondent reported from Peking that the Nationalists in Shukden have decreed a cotton, hide and leather blockade against Red-held Manchurian areas. These commodities are considered an aid to the Red war effort and are warned against anti-smuggling punishable by imprisonment.—United Press.

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A WOMAN LOOKS AT BRITAIN SALE IN A ROYAL PALACE

By Helen Crawford

GHOSTS MUST HAVE WALK-

ED in Kensington Palace recently, when those august and historic premises were the scene of—a sale! For furniture—both for bedroom and reception room—carpets, rugs, cushions and tapestries which had belonged to the late Princess Beatrice, last surviving daughter of Queen Victoria, were put up for auction. And young married couples and suburban housewives thronged to the Palace to fill the many gaps in their more humble homes—present or future.

If the ghost of Queen Victoria herself were present perhaps she might have been surprised to find a little when six mahogany chairs marked "V.R. Frogmore House, 1871," were sold for 37 guineas. Nevertheless, since she always had the good of her subjects much at heart, I do not think she would have grumbled any of it to the hard-pressed British housewives, who through recent years have shown a good deal of courage and tenacity of purpose in the Victorian tradition. And no doubt she would have been proud of the royal table tennis (I beg your pardon, Your Majesty, I should say ping-pong) table for 37s 6d.

AIR STEWARDESSES

THERE IS A REMINDER of how time flies in the announcement by British Overseas Airways Corporation that there are jobs for sixteen girls as stewardesses on their Constellation airliners flying on the Speedbird Transatlantic service. When I was first a sub-editor on a woman's magazine, not so long before the war, we used to be inundated with letters from our girl readers who longed to be air hostesses or air stewardesses. We had to say in those days that there weren't many openings. Air travel—especially British air travel—has come a long way since those days.

These sixteen air stewardesses are to be chosen from the Corporation's own staff—which seems fair. They must be between 23 and 30, and will be paid £6.10s a week. They will be much envied!

That Britain's young women are eager for adventure is demonstrated by their eagerness to volunteer for the Services. All three—Women's Royal Naval Service, Women's Auxiliary Air Force, and Auxiliary Territorial Service—say recruits are coming in well this, in spite of the fact that terms of service for women have not yet been announced. Recruits are, in fact, coming in more quickly for the women's services than for the men's, in spite of the plans for tremendous improvements in their conditions of service recently announced. No doubt the men feel that adventure will catch up with them soon enough.

For the young women it is still novel enough for them to rush at with open arms. Besides, the easy camaraderie of Service life is a tremendous attraction. And such camaraderie is still apt to be rarer for women than for men. Until the new County Colleges for young people come into being in a year or two's time it is found mostly at the Universities.

BETTER FOR ARMY WIVES!

INCIDENTALLY, those better conditions for Britain's Army, of which the promise that a man will be able to read in bed if he wants to has been the most publicised, are going to mean better conditions for Army wives too! Scottish Command has already announced that fifty houses of the semi-detached villa type are to be built for soldiers' families at Draghorn, Edinburgh. Each is to have a bathroom, immersion heater, and a modern gas cooker; and there are to be gardens back and front and a children's playing field in the centre of the estate.

Meanwhile, civilian residents in London's northern borough of Finsbury are cheered to see work begun on three blocks of workers' flats—part of the borough's new housing scheme. There are to be 58 four-room, 48 three-room, 17 two-room and eight one-room flats.

The flats are to be fitted throughout with the most modern-type sink through which all refuse is disposed of by a water flush under the sink, and pneumatically drawn into an incinerator. All water will be heated centrally, and there will be built-in gas and electric fires to give any additional heat that is needed in winter. There will be specially designed shelters on the roof for drying clothes and perambulator shelters in the spacious entrance halls.

The flats are being built by a firm which achieved considerable fame in 1938 by building the most modern of Health Clinics for the same borough of Finsbury.

IF THERE IS ONE THING in which the average housewife in Britain is interested to an only slightly less degree than a house to live in, it is the garden in which that house stands. This has been even more the case since our gardens have become, not merely show places or pleasant places to sit in, but important sources of food!

The newest lines in garden tools are, therefore, full of interest for us. Personally, I think I look forward most to possessing one of the new weeder; which, used from an upright position (no more aching backs!) first cuts round the weed and loosens it then pulls it out (no more broken and dirty finger nails!) Other things that attract me are clothes as constructed as to permit one main panel to be taken right out, so that you can thin or water your precious seedlings without the whole cloche collapsing (no more frayed tempers and crushed seedlings!) and a tubular steel ladder which, by adjusting the middle section, can be transformed at will from a tall ladder to a good firm pair of steps.

These, like the other exciting things being turned out by the factories nowadays, are to be seen at the "Britain Can Make It" Exhibition, which is rapidly taking on, for the housewife, the semblance of a preview of Paradise on earth!

Thirty Million Years Old Fossil Found

A 30,000,000-year-old prehistoric fossil animal with the skeletal remains of a large rat ate for lunch has been unearthed by University of California paleontologists in South America, says United Press.

Dr R. A. Silliman, associate professor of paleontology, who brought the specimen back from South America, said the animal probably was a borhyaena, a carnivorous marsupial similar to a modern wolf or hyena.

The beast apparently died shortly after dining on a histeromorph rodent, belonging to the prehistoric porcupine and guinea pig family, Dr Silliman said.

The scientist described the fossil beds of northern South America as virtually unexplored. Because the continent was isolated for so many millions of years during the time the prehistoric animals lived, Dr Silliman said they developed strange characteristics not found in any other fossil beds in the world.

Dr Silliman brought 28 species of prehistoric animals back from his continental expedition, of which only three have been catalogued before.

Some of the animals resembled horses, sheep and camels, but Dr Silliman said they were not related to those animals as the world knows them to-day.



Tony Francis, well-known impressionist and member of the "H's" cast, seems to have a bone to pick with the British Broadcasting Corporation microphone.

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM REOPENS

By R. C. Scott

Twice damaged by rockets and "buzz" bombs, the Imperial War Museum, housed on the site of London's old Bethlehem Hospital for mental patients, re-opened in October.

Many valuable exhibits were damaged or destroyed during the war, and for a time only parts of the building will be accessible to the public. The authorities have received so many important exhibits of World War II that quite a lot of the 1914-18 material, particularly the bigger items, have been moved into storage.

On show is the famous "scrap of paper" waved by Mr Neville Chamberlain after Munich, the engine of the plane which brought Hess to Britain, miniature German submarines, and engines from Nazi and British bombers together with the bombs they carried.

Visitors will see for the first time the picture painted by Dame Laura Knight of the Nuremberg trials. Whole collections of photographs from the Central Office of Information have arrived at the Museum, and officials in the Photographic Department are getting a headache over the number of enquiries for prints.

"We are getting" thousands of enquiries weekly," an official told a reporter, "and we can't possibly cope with them for the present. In normal times we issue prints, but owing to the shortage of labour and materials it will be some time before we can satisfy everybody."

Most of the enquiries come from demobilised soldiers who were photographed near Field Marshal Montgomery, the King or Mr Churchill during service overseas. They want a print as a souvenir for their wives and children or to remind them of trips to Amsterdam, Hongkong, Naples, Berlin or Cairo.

HANGCHOW HOLIDAY

BY R. PRYCE JONES

THE MAN in the taxi asks how long I have been in China. I tell him. "And you no speak Chinese?" There is a note of reproach in his voice. I feel chastened. The West Lake lies glittering in the sun. The air is gentle as a caress. On the boat a little girl is playing with a celluloid doll. It is as big as herself. Loudly she slaps its shiny bottom. As we pass she glances up shyly.

"Good mor-nig," she calls, her black eyes are alight with mischief. I call back and stop in the sampan. The sampan girl has strong, black hair that falls across her eyes. I think she must know the foreign miss is tired and has a headache, her dipping paddles hardly make a sound as the sampan glides along. The lake lies like a mirror reflecting the sun. We float under the willows. A little rest house is painted with a faded red and white dancer's skirt. There are flower beds on either side with roses, saffron pink and red. Coloured butterflies hover over a flock of startled magpies fly out from a tree, wheel and return to roost. From the willows a few leaves fall on to the water. A solitary fish jumps leaving little ripples. There is a delicious stillness.

WE LEAVE the sampan and climb a mountain path. It runs past old, shabby farmhouses. A farmer is threshing his rice. He picks up a bunch of rice ready cut and hangs the ripened heads against the sides of a wooden trough.

"Is it a good crop?" my companion calls. "No, not very good." We climb still higher. Chinese monks up from the mountainside, slim and straight as grey pencils. We meet a man in a wide, brown hat with an undulating brim.

"How is his land?" "Hui ya, it is well with him. His pig is pregnant, his wife is pregnant, his hens are laying. He is happy."

We come to the gates of a monastery. An old monk comes out to greet us and bows us in. His face is wrinkled and kind. Silently he leads the way into an inner courtyard where a priest is reading the *Avatamsaka* on a bench in brown and black robes, following the *Avatamsaka* in a book. A monk sits cross-legged, their shoes on the floor beneath them. We sit on a bench. A monk brings us steaming green tea in China pots. It is too hot to drink and I am clumsy handling it. I keep my eyes fixed on the book in front of me. The monk points to the Chinese characters which are being read. What is it all about? I was I knew. I turn a page and find a picture, no doubt illustrating the lesson. I listen to the unaccustomed accents of the preacher behind the screen. It is quiet, and I cannot see him, but his voice is grave and slow. I wish I understood. The discourse ends. The monks disperse intoning a chant. There is a smell of incense. The old monk shows us round. I try not to stare too hard as it is not polite. He ushers us out and bows, hands pressed together. We bow in return and turn slowly away.

Outside the afternoon sun is throwing long shadows from the Chinese oaks. The bamboo gives a dry, whispering sound. On the way down my companion tells me what the preacher said; that the world is more than ever to-day in need of peace and charity, and that those who fail to find it often withdraw within these walls to pray for it there.

The sampan woman is asleep, but we wake her and she guides us under a high arching bridge into the main lake. The earth is dropping swiftly behind the mountains staining the sky with tangerine. It disappears and the water reflects the vivid afterglow. The paddles dip quickly in and out and we skim through the golden water.

THE TRAIN is overcrowded. I sit in the attendant's cubbyhole and look out. The countryside lies smiling in the afternoon sun. It is a symphony of yellow, brown and green. Stocks of dry rice stalks stand in the flooded fields. Farmers are busy turning the earth with long necked, three-pronged forks ready for a new sowing. Each newly-turned clod gleams like a seal's back. The ripened millet stands neatly in rows. Farmers bend over the cotton fields, their wide, flat hats hide their faces. Yellowing leaves shine bronze in the sun. Bushes and fruit trees are smudged of ripe red on a golden screen.

We pass canals lying placid, reflecting the sky. An orange weed growing on stagnant pools grows in the sun. Square sailed junka appear to sail through fields of corn until I see a thin thread of palest blue, which is the canal. Under a high arched bridge three boats are slowly moving. Round their sides perch large, black birds with long necks. What are they and why are they there? I wish I knew. I think of the old priest's words. Here, too, is peace and fulfillment in these harvested fields.

The train stops. Children rush to the carriage windows selling persimmons and long sticks of sugar cane. The police drive them away but they later back. Boys sit on and down bearing trays of little bamboo baskets. With long necks, they call their wares to a singing voice. A man gets in to the train carrying a string of live crabs strung like a coral necklace.

I scribble shorthand on the backs of old envelopes and bills. From the sudden withdrawn silence I know the Chinese are asking questions in their minds. I long to be able to tell them what I write; that I love their beautiful countryside; that I wish I knew how.

The train starts with a jerk. The sun is setting on the horizon like a fiery ball. For a moment the canals seem to run with blood. The fire dies and they are like bits of opalescent glass. Children sit sideways on the backs of water bullocks as they wander home. The heavy beasts snort and snuff, and put out a grey, leathery tongue.

Back to Shanghai. It is dark and the noise of traffic strikes the eardrums. Trams stuffed with people clung on their way. Motor horns, bells, brakes screech, rickshaw cokes prout. Why come back? Hui ya, with I knew.—North China Daily News.

Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS
1—Essential to tourists
2—Pump
3—Small fish
4—Word
5—Iranian diplomat
6—The cream mixer
7—Custard
8—Sign of vacation
9—It makes you taller
10—Stall
11—Drops
12—Hearing organ
13—A few
14—First garden
15—Green letter
16—Bit of the needlework
17—Preparation
18—Scheme
19—Russian soldier
20—Puncheon
21—Pistol ending
22—Unadorned
23—The roof
24—Sports enthusiast
25—Writing
26—Implement
27—Annoyed
28—Wrist always summoned
29—Pier state
30—Palmer's class
31—Loose shirt
32—Prefix middle
33—Old's name

DOWN
1—Essential to tourists
2—Pump
3—Small fish
4—Word
5—Iranian diplomat
6—The cream mixer
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8—Sign of vacation
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27—Annoyed
28—Wrist always summoned
29—Pier state
30—Palmer's class
31—Loose shirt
32—Prefix middle
33—Old's name

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE
ACROSS
1—Essential to tourists
2—Pump
3—Small fish
4—Word
5—Iranian diplomat
6—The cream mixer
7—Custard
8—Sign of vacation
9—It makes you taller
10—Stall
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30—Palmer's class
31—Loose shirt
32—Prefix middle
33—Old's name

According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson.)

It is pleasant to defeat a doubled contract several tricks, but putting first things first, the important point is to defeat it—and then to think about the extent of the victory!

South, dealer.

North-South vulnerable.

NORTH

♦K J 8 6 5

♥Q

♦A Q 8 2

WEST

♦A 8 7 4

♥Q 8 5 4 2

♦K 10

SOUTH

♦A 4

♥K 5

♦K Q 5

♦J 7 6 5 4 3

The bidding:

North West

2 Clubs East

3 Clubs West

Pass East

Pass West

Double (first bid)

Pass East

Pass West

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Japan's Educational System Undergoes Thorough Overhaul

Having recently undergone the most thorough revision it has ever known, Japan's educational system is now freed from the ultra-nationalism and militarism which characterized it before and during the war. With emphasis on democratic principles and practices, the Japanese system is now similar to those in existence in Great Britain and the United States, reports United Press.

A three-day conference on civil information and education was recently concluded by the Occupation authorities, and, as a keynote to the conference, the spokesman of the Education Division of General MacArthur's Headquarters declared that everything was being done to overhaul the educational system of Japan to make it truly democratic.

Textbooks, newly compiled and based on democratic principles, have already been distributed to school authorities.

Outstanding features introduced in this new programme include co-education, hitherto unknown in Japan; the encouragement of adult education and student participation in school administration.

Group games are being substituted for formal "colleagues." Lectures are being made available for use in the schools from a central group in Tokyo, while teachers' manuals are being revised and curricula carefully studied with a view to eliminating useless subjects.

Other additions to the new educational programme include the use of educational cinema films, while radio and radio repair courses have been made available to schools on a high priority.

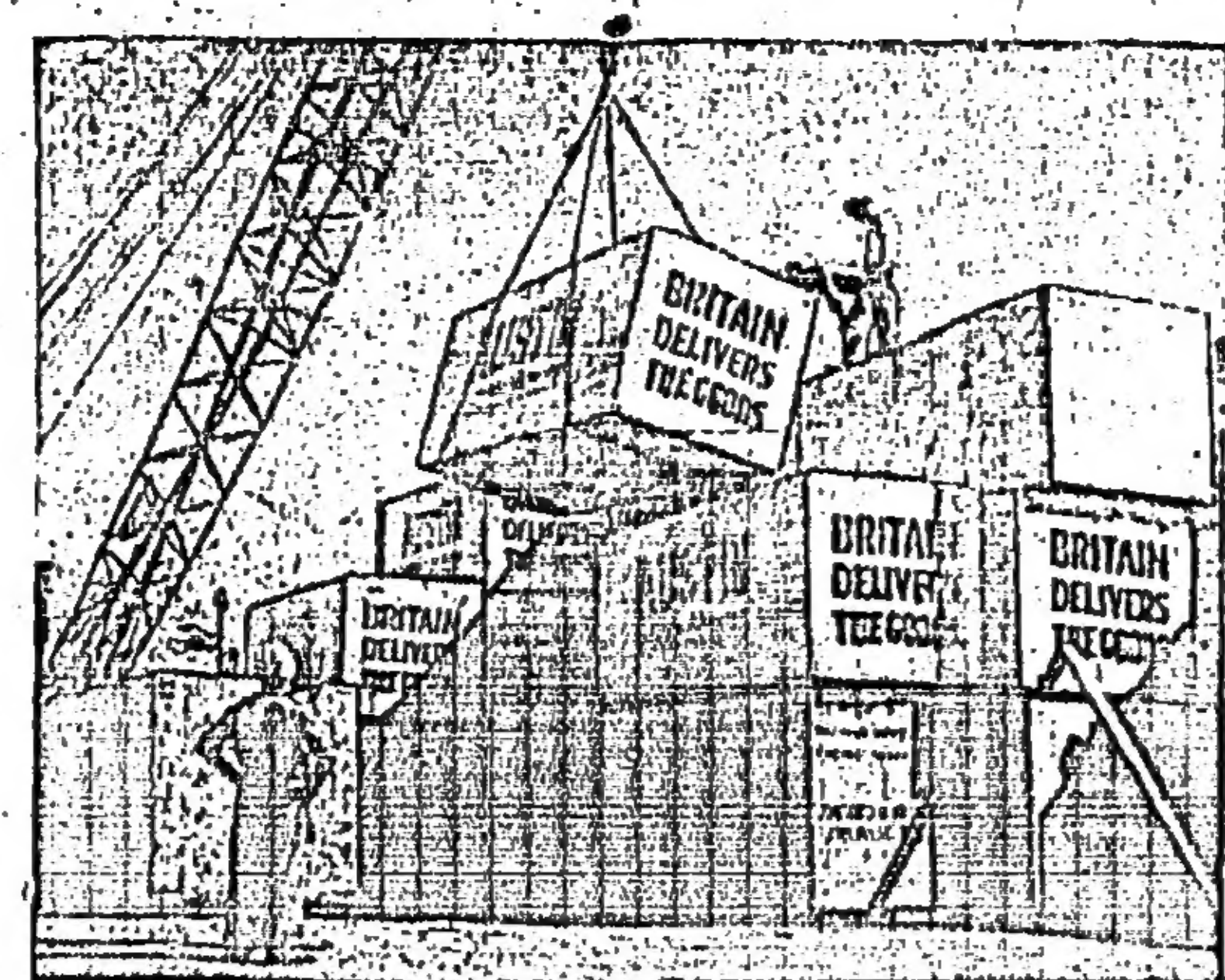
The ultimate aim of the whole programme, General MacArthur's spokesman pointed out, is to provide Japanese youths with a sound knowledge which will enable them to act intelligently in public affairs and to recognize the truth in world affairs, as well as to offer cultural and technical education.

History Courses

The necessity of eliminating State Shintolism and other similar religious instruction from public schools has also been fully realized by those in charge of the educational programme. They aim at complete religious freedom for students.

Reopening of the history courses—until recently banned by the Occupation authorities in all schools—is seen by the Allied educational officials as one of the important steps thus far taken in the educational democratization of the Japanese. The new textbooks, they say, represent the first objective treatment of Japanese history for school use. The texts will furnish to the children of Japan a story of their people that is honest and straightforward. They will play an important part, these officials believe, "in training the children of a nation that is striving to achieve democracy."

Although immediate results are unlikely, there is no doubt that in the long run the effects of this revolutionary educational change will be considerable in the democratization of Japan, the report adds.



Evidence of the success of Britain's export drive is provided by this picture of crated cars and trucks ready for shipment. These vehicles will soon be put to good use on the streets of Hong Kong, Singapore and other places where lack of transport is one of the outstanding shortages.

U.S. Supreme Court Upholds Conviction Of Mormons

Washington, Nov. 18. The United States Supreme Court today upheld convictions of six members of the Mormon sect on charges of practicing polygamy by a six to three verdict. They had been convicted by Lower Courts for violation of the Mann Act which forbids interstate "white slave traffic."

Defendants argued that their sect practiced polygamy for more than 100 years and contended that the Federal Government was without power to regulate marriage. Justice William Douglas said that the defendants' contention that "plural marriage" was motivated by religious beliefs and without criminal intent would place beyond law any act done under the claim of religious sanction. Justice Frank Murphy, in a dissenting opinion, said that while not defending polygamy it was common-lawly practised in ancient times and even in some parts of the world today. Even though this form of marriage is disapproved, he asserted it was not to be compared with an institution of debauchery or other immoralities of that character.

The six Mormons will serve from three to four years imprisonment.—Central News.

MIDLAND NEWSLETTER

(By R. C. Scott)

Mrs Alice Quinney of Princes Risborough, Coventry, is the leading chimney sweep in the Coventry area to-day because some years ago nobody would tackle her soot-bound chimneys. Almost in tears, she set to work herself and cleared the chimney and liked doing the job so much that she decided to set up her own sweep's business.

Although having to look after a husband and two grown-up sons, Mrs Quinney manages to set off each morning with her bicycle and trailer on a tour of the Warwickshire villages. Business is booming, she maintains, because men won't enter the business on the grounds that it is too dirty. Declares Mrs Quinney: "I have never felt so fit in all my life as I feel now. I attribute it to the effect of soot. As for my complexion, well if anything it has improved since I took up chimney sweeping."

A plan to make Birmingham the "Venice of England" is being prepared by a group of sailors in Birmingham. Fifty members of the Inland Waterways Association have been investigating the state of canals and navigable rivers in the Birmingham area and are seeking to compel owners of waterways or responsible authorities to dredge and clear the channels and open them to commercial and pleasure craft from the city right down to the Severn. They say: "Canal boating should be the greatest local pastime of the area and where canal trade can be proved to be diminishing an waterway should not be abandoned but thrown wide open to pleasure craft."

Juvenile Labour

Juvenile labour is so short in Coventry that training in many of the professions is now being offered without premiums. It will be shorter next year when in April the school-leaving age is raised. The Juvenile Employment Bureau has been without an unemployed register for years. Employers who can only offer "blind-alley" jobs are almost unable to get juvenile labour while other works which can offer jobs with real prospects are finding great difficulty in meeting their requirements. From next April for a whole year the only market from which boys and girl labour can be drawn for the whole of the industry, business and commerce, will be the Technical College and the secondary schools. Over 2,000 young people the average leaving elementary schools yearly will not be available.

Twelve Derby juveniles are to appear in the chorus of a pantomime at Derby's leading theatre at Xmas. During the war these clever youngsters raised nearly three thousand pounds for war charities by staging

SATELLITE TOWNS FOR LONDON

Britain's programme to relieve congestion in London by the creation of "satellite towns" and "out-country estates" will disperse approximately 1,250,000 persons now living within the city during the next few years. About 500,000 persons will go to the satellite towns, while the remainder will go to the other housing colonies farther away, states United Press from London.

The towns of Stevenage and Harlow, where the government already has begun a programme of redeveloping, are expected to attract industries and residents from London.

Government surveys of families on the waiting lists for removal to the new areas indicated that there is no great reluctance to leave London. A check of 3,139 families in one area received 2,099 favourable replies, representing 7,246 persons who had no objections to take up residence outside the city.

To Build Model Towns

The government's extensive plan for rehabilitation of the London area will call for large-scale moving of families and factories. Large sections of the new "satellite towns" are to be cleared of existing homes to make room for industrial plants and to conform with plans calling for modernistic, scientific construction of "model towns."

The greatest fear of some of the sectors selected to become "satellites" of sprawling London is that they will become "dormitory towns." But the government hopes to overcome that by making each "satellite" attractive for industries as well.

"Nearly all the big jobs are in London and few of the people to whom we can offer them have any prospect of finding accommodations here," the ministry of labour said.

"It is heartbreaking to see men coming back from the service, pleading that we should write to firms and ask them to keep jobs open a little longer while they try to find homes."

A councilor alderman is launching a campaign for brighter lamp posts. Lamp posts, he told the City Council, were conspicuous features in the streets, in the day time and should receive more attention in regard to artistic design. "Give thought," he pleaded, "to lighting standards mechanically perfect but more pleasing to behold."

Lamps for Siam

A consignment of electric light fittings for the Royal Palace in Bangkok, Siam, has been dispatched by a Coventry firm in response to an order from the King of Siam for one thousand pounds' worth of table lamps, standards and other fittings. The orders were executed by a firm which was started during the war by three city bench workers. They made a million small aircraft parts during the war and when the war ended switched to electric light fittings. Now, a year later, their products are going to S. America, India, S. Africa, Egypt and Continental countries. They have proved that free enterprise can still succeed, and are now building a new ten thousand pounds factory at Nuneaton.

Co-op members in Leamington Spa will receive "divi" slips every time they order a pint at a public house in Warwick Street which has just been taken over by Bunbury Co-op.

Musicians as big as two hands growing in the front room of a Stafford house in which water was also running down the walls were reported to Stafford Town Council by Ald. T. H. Tunnicliffe. The house complained of is that tenanted by the local burials superintendent.

TO-DAY ONLY

QUEEN'S

At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

CLAUDETTE COLBERT in

“REMEMBER the DAY”

with John PAYNE • John SHEPPERD • Ann TODD

A 20th Century-Fox Picture

— COMMENCING TO-MORROW —

Deanna DUBBIN • Charles LAUGHTON

with ROBERT CUMMINGS

It Started with Eve

Margaret Tallichet • Guy Kibbee • Walter Catlett • Catharine Doucet

A UNIVERSAL PICTURE

ALHAMBRA & CENTRAL

DAILY AT 2.30 5.15 7.15 & 9.15 PM

— SHOWING TO-DAY —

STARS! LAUGHS! MARDI GRAS!

...ALL THIS, AND BOB HOPE, TOO!

BOB HOPE • VERA ZORINA • VICTOR MOORE

“LOUISIANA PURCHASE”

IN TECHNICOLOR!

A Paramount Picture with IRVING BERLIN • DONA • RAYMOND

BORDONI • DRAKE • WALBRUN

THOSE LOUISIANA LOVELIES • THE DREAM OF THE CROPP

Music and Lyrics by IRVING BERLIN

Anti-Negro Leaders Indicted

Atlanta, Nov. 18. Three leaders of the Columbians, Inc., anti-negro and anti-Jewish organization, were indicted by a special grand jury here to-day.

The President of the Corporation, Emory Burke, and the organizer and Secretary, Homer Loomis, were indicted on five counts charging usurpation of police authority.

James Ralph Childers, 18-year-old Columbian who wears the Society's bronze "Badge of Honour," was indicted for riot in connection with the beating of a negro in North-west Atlanta.—United Press.

OPIUM IN BANK

When the vault doors of the Bank of China building at Ipoh were opened last month, the staggering quantity of 210,000 tubes of Japanese opium was discovered stored inside.

The pre-war value of this contraband would be \$30,000, but at present black market values, it is worth at least \$400,000, says the Straits Times.

It is stated that this is one of the biggest, if not the biggest haul of opium to be made since the surrender.

GI ON ASSAULT CHARGE

Frankfurt, Nov. 19. Officials of the Provost Marshal's office revealed to-day that Pfc. Alex Mischel has been arrested and charged with an attack on the British Consul General at Munich, Mr John A. Thwaites.

Mr Thwaites was knocked unconscious on November 14 as he intervened when an American soldier and a friend attempted to molest two British women he was escorting.

Officials said Mischel was indicted as the attacker by Pfc. Rudolph E. Moore who was with Mischel at the time of the attack. Moore was not detained.

A description given by one of the women, Miss R. Myrtle Roberts, led to Mischel's arrest.—United Press.

Seoul, Nov. 19. The air mail service between Korea and Japan re-opens to-morrow and will be limited to postcards in the Korean, English, French, Russian, Spanish and Japanese languages. The rate will be one yen per card.—United Press.

THE HONGKONG ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION

The next Council meeting of the Hongkong Anti-Tuberculosis Association will be held on Wednesday, 27th November 1946, at 5.30 p.m. at the Medical Headquarters, Hongkong Shanghai Bank Building.

All members are kindly requested to attend.

T. P. WU
Joint Hon. Secretary

NOTICE

BUILDING FOR SALE.

The undersigned is prepared to receive on behalf of the Owners Tenders for the purchase of No. 10 Ice House Street, Sec. A of M. L. 2A.

Permits to inspect the building may be obtained from the undersigned during office hours.

Tenders should be addressed to the undersigned at their offices in a sealed cover endorsed "Tender for Purchase of No. 10 Ice House Street" and should be delivered not later than twelve noon on the 23rd November next.

The highest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Dated the 25th October, 1946.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Bldg., 4th Floor, Hong Kong.

NOTICE

Hongkong Society for the Protection of Children

Members of the Women's Auxiliary who have returned to the Colony are requested to attend a Meeting tomorrow, November 21, at 10.45 a.m. in the Board Room, 4th floor, Morning Post Building.

SILVER AND GOLD

Bombay, Nov. 18.
Silver and gold prices to-day were:
Silver, Ready 135 10 per 100 tolas
Silver, Forward 140 10 per 100 tolas
Gold, Delivery 100 18 per tola
Gold, Forward 99 18 per tola
Sovereigns 87 00 each
In Alexandria gold was quoted at 107 piastres per fine ounce. —Reuter.

Argentina Gold
Buenos Aires, Nov. 18.
Gold quotations, were:
Sovereigns, buyers 63.50
Sovereigns, sellers 64.70
U.S. \$20 Eagle, buyers 112.50
U.S. \$20 Eagle, sellers 113.00
Gold bar, per gramme, buyers 5.25
Gold bar, per gramme, sellers 5.30
—Reuter.

In London, gold and silver prices were unchanged.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

London, Nov. 18.
The London Rubber Exchange was opened for "free" trading to-day after being controlled by the Government since 1941. The trade itself took the matter very calmly. Only 20 members were present on the floor of the Rubber Exchange when a prominent member of the rubber trade, Mr Eric Miller, Chairman of Harrison and Crossfield, informed them every success in the re-establishment of the rubber market. He pointed out that they would be fortunate commodity markets whose freedom has still to be regained. The absence of any excitement surprised the press reporters but traders seemed to have expected that trading will not assume a normal character until dealers here can import rubber.—Reuter.

JAPANESE GREEN TEA

San Francisco, Nov. 18. The first consignment of Japanese green tea to the United States since 1941 was unloaded from the President Jefferson. The consignment consisted of 12,575 chests containing 1,466,875 pounds. The tea has been consigned to the United States Commercial Company for distribution to retailers.—United Press.

FOUR SHOWS TO-DAY LEE THEATRE

AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

All of Hollywood's heart is in it—
and 62 of Hollywood's Stars!!

WARNERS

HOLLYWOOD CANTREEN

ANDREWS SISTERS • JACK BENNY • JOE E. BROWN • EDDIE CANTOR • KITTY CARLISLE • JACK CARSON • DANE CLARK • JOAN CRAWFORD • HELMUT DAVIDE • BETTE DAVIS • FAYE EMERSON • VICTOR FRANZEN • JOHN GARFIELD • SYDNEY GREENSTREET • ALAN HALE • PAUL HENREID • ROBERT HUTTON • JOAN LESLIE • PETER LORRE • IDA LUPINO • IRENE MANNING • JOAN MCCracken • DOLORES MORAN • DENNIS MORAN • ELEANOR PARKER • JOYCE REYNOLDS • ROY ROGERS & TROGGER • S. Z. SAKALL • ZACHARY SCOTT • ALEXIS SMITH • BARBARA STANTWYCH • JOSEPH SUGGETT • DONALD WOODS • JANE WYMAN

JIMMY DORSEY & HIS BAND • CARMEN CAVALLARO & ORCHESTRA • GOLDEN GATE QUARTET • PAULINO & ANTONIO SONG OF THE PIONEERS

Original Screen Play by Doreen Davis • Musical Numbers Created & Directed by LEROY KENZIE • Directed by DENNIS DAVIS

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"Did you notice this semester the boys seem to be whiffling at us lots more and lots louder? I just know I'm going to have a very successful year of school!"

SHIPPING NEWS

Sailing To-day
Silverstava (JCL), for Vancouver, Kurem, Himeh (Thoreau), for Bangkok, Dili.
Vinh Victory (USL), for Los Angeles, via San Francisco, AB.
Norel (N. Nemaze), for Bahrain, A10, Kurem, for Aberdeen, return.
Expected Arrivals
November 21
Empire Kang, from Hongkong, Pakhol, Macao.
Jong Peng, from Amoy, Swatow.
Hing Sang, from Hongkong, Bangkok, Sontay, from Shanghai.
Nevichang, from Shanghai.
Wanderl Victory, from USA, Shanghai.
November 22
Anhui, from Singapore.
Penglin, from Singapore.
Lake Nipigon, from Vancouver, Takao.
Hing Victory, from Hongkong, Bangkok, USS Maddox.
Expected Sailings
November 21
Empire Jamaica, for Swatow, Formosa, Hing Sang, for Amoy, Keelung.
Wing Sang, for Shanghai.
Sontay, for Saigon, Braila, Marseilles.
Nevichang, for Swatow, Amoy.
Wanderl Victory, for Hongkong, Keelung, Amoy, for Amoy and return.
November 22
Anhui, for Swatow, Amoy.
Ting Hing, for Keelung.
Hing Victory, for Hongkong, Penang, Hing Sang, for Shanghai, Tientsin, Tientsin.

OUTWARD MAILS

Postage, by sea mail only, for Christmas Cards in open covers, bearing not more than 100 words, must be prepaid. Registered and parcel mail closes half an hour before ordinary letters. Air mail closes at Kowloon 10 a.m. or earlier than at GPO.
Wednesday, November 20
Saloon, Singapore, Colombo, Delhi, Sydney, Auckland (A1) 2 p.m.
USA, Central and South America (A1) 2 p.m.
Dangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Cairo, Johannesburg, Durban, Augusta, Marseilles, London, New York, Canada (DOAC Special Flight) 3 p.m.
Amoy, Swatow (Van Heutsz) 3 p.m.
Ceylon, India, East and South Africa (Norel) 3 p.m.
Kongmoon (Kwan Lun) 4 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin, Shanghai (Kwong Sai) 4 p.m.
Canton (Kwong Tung) 4 p.m.
Thursday, November 21
Swatow, Bangkok (Prosper) 10 a.m.
Saloon (Sontay) 10 a.m.
Dangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Cairo, Johannesburg, Durban, Augusta, Marseilles, London, New York, Canada (DOAC Special Flight) 10 a.m.
Amoy, Swatow (Anhui) 3 p.m.
Canton, Kowloon, Hongkong (CRAC) 3 p.m.
Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Canton, Kowloon, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Bangkok (Kwong Sai) 3 p.m.
Kongmoon (Kwan Lun) 4 p.m.
Friday, November 22
Formosa (Tain) 4 p.m.
Saturday, November 23
Formosa (Tain) 4 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin, Shanghai (Kwong Sai) 4 p.m.
Canton, Kowloon, Hongkong (CRAC) 4 p.m.
Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Canton, Kowloon, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Bangkok (Kwong Sai) 4 p.m.
Kongmoon (Kwan Lun) 4 p.m.

Revolt Aboard Brig In Atlantic

Lisbon, Nov. 19.
The Portuguese steamer *Illa do Corvo* reached the Tagus River to-day towing the 193-ton Spanish brig *Luisa* from Corunna which she found abandoned with sails set 50 miles out in the Atlantic flying flags reading "revolt aboard" and "every man for himself."
Captain Antonio Salvador, of the *Illa do Corvo*, said he contacted the brig 60 miles off the coast and found she was abandoned. After reaching Lisbon he reported the incident to the Spanish Consul who is investigating the mystery and reports that fighting aboard led to the throwing of some crewmen overboard. The Consul said some crewmen had reached Lisbon by another Spanish freighter.—United Press.
Unconfirmed reports say that the police—who have now taken charge of the vessel—discovered a large quantity of arms, including machine-guns, on board, concealed in a cargo of salt. According to the crew of a Portuguese boat who boarded the abandoned ship, the state of disorder aboard indicated that there had been a fight.

MALAYAN RUBBER

London, Nov. 19.
The exact workings of the "agreement" made with Malayan rubber planters for the bulk purchase of their product, was asked for by Mr Alfred Bosson (Cons.) in the House of Commons to-day.

Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, replied: "We have such an agreement with the Malayan rubber planters for bulk purchase of their product. Up to May 5 last, stocks of rubber in Malaya were purchased by a Rubber Purchasing Unit in Malaya on behalf of the Board of Trade. Since that date purchases have been made by the Board of Trade through the normal commercial channels."—Reuter.

CAEN HONOURS CANADIANS

Caen, Nov. 19.
The University of Caen in a special session to-day honoured Canadian chief Justice Thibodeau-Rinfret and Quebec's Prime Minister Duplessis by conferring on them honorary *doctores* degrees. Mr Onésime Gagnon accepted the degree in Duplessis' name.
Because the University building was destroyed during the war the ceremony was held in the principle moviehouse which was a blaze of colour.
Mr Rinfret, who is inspecting the devastation area and the work of the Canadian Red Cross, is spending a few days in the region and will be at Bayeux on Thursday.—United Press.

President Lines' Post-Strike Plans

San Francisco, Nov. 19.
The American President Lines reported that 18 strike-bound ships at West Coast ports were expected to sail for the Far East at the rate of one per day, beginning eight days after the maritime strike's end which is expected to-morrow morning.
West Coast operators said the shortages of stevedores would delay rapid re-loading of ships for sailing. They pointed out that there was a considerable backlog of ships to be loaded and unloaded, the vessels having accumulated during the seven weeks' strike.
In an effort to liberate 205 vessels blocked in San Francisco Bay and 400 more in other Pacific ports, the three Unions to-day went through the mechanics of ratifying settlement of the 51-day maritime strike which would end the West Coast walk-out to-morrow.
The G.I. affiliates, Harry Bridges' International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, met separately to-day to ratify or reject the new contracts.
The unions have settled their differences with the Pacific American Shipowners' Association and called a meeting to-day to approve the settlement.—United Press.

Teheran Drainage Scheme Contract.

Teheran, Nov. 19.
The Mayor of Teheran has signed a contract with the representative of Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, London Consulting Engineers, for a piped water supply and drainage scheme for the city of Teheran.
The scheme was undertaken on the initiative of the Persian Premier, Ghamas Saltnah.
Teheran, capital of Persia, with a population of 800,000, which is rapidly growing at present has its water brought from the hills by a canal and tunnel which are open to pollution.
Water passes through the city by open concrete distribution channels which are also exposed to infection of all kinds.
Work on the new supply plan should begin within six months and be completed within three and a half years.
The contract was secured by the British firm—which is already engaged on a similar scheme for the Czechoslovak and Belgian firms.—Reuter.

TRANSPORTATION OF CNRRA CARGOES

Approved by Dr T. V. Soong, President of the Executive Yuan, the transportation of commercial cargoes by CNRRA ships has now been placed on a legal footing and free passage will henceforth be accorded to such ships by the Navigation Administration, declared Mr Li Tu-fan, Director of the Administration, to-day.
Mr Li disclosed that the Administration has already ordered the immediate release of a CNRRA ship, detained in Yingkow by the North-east Office of the Administration on charges of transporting commercial cargo.
Mr Li made the above declaration to shipping merchants who have levelled repeated attacks on the transportation of commercial cargoes by CNRRA ships, regarding such practices as detrimental to merchant marine rights.—Central News.

ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL

London, Nov. 19.
Mr Winston Churchill speaking at his home in Westminster, Kent, to-night, in support of an appeal for a Franklin D. Roosevelt memorial which is to be erected in Grosvenor Square, London, said: "The House of Commons would gladly have voted the memorial but it was thought better that it should be made up of small subscriptions so that large numbers of people should have the chance to have their share."
"For more than five years I worked with President Roosevelt in true comradeship. We sent each other nearly 1,000 long telegrams and so kept that commanding unity of purpose and policy. I conceived an admiration for President Roosevelt as a statesman and a man of affairs. I felt the utmost confidence in his upright and inspiring character."—Reuter.

SLAVERY IN MINANAO

Over 400 persons of both sexes are being held in slavery by landowners in Lanao province, Mindanao, it has been officially reported to the Department of the Interior.
The provincial Provost Marshal, reporting this, said that although a number of slave owners have already written their human chattel over to the authorities, many more are working unwilling slaves for "personal profit." He added that he had previously recommended to the Lanao Court of First Instance that no criminal action be taken against the slave owners voluntarily surrender their slaves.
The existence of slavery in Lanao was brought to official notice three weeks ago when 11 slaves, 11 of them Christians and the rest Subanons (a Mindanao tribe), were released by their masters. They were sent to their homes in Zamboanga province.—Reuter.

Fist Fights During Vienna University Campus Elections

Vienna, Nov. 19.
Several fist fights occurred at the University of Vienna to-day when nearly 2,000 Communist and Socialist demonstrators marched on the occasion of the campus election.
The demonstrators carried Communist and Socialist banners and were from the single Soviet-occupied district of Vienna. They walked up to the steps of the University's main building but were prevented from entering by some 200 uniformed policemen.
The demonstration lasted nearly an hour. After several speeches were delivered the crowd dispersed in an orderly manner.
Several American military police jeeps cruised by the scene but did not stop.
The crowd was estimated by some to be as high as 6,000.
A delegation of the marchers called on the Education Minister, Felix Hurdes, and demanded that University students and professors be purged by the Government with labour organisations permitted to send observers.
The delegation maintained that 80 per cent of the students were fascists—either outright Nazis or so-called "Auto-Fascists."
Members of the delegation said to-day's action would be minor compared to what would happen if the Ministry of Education did not accept its terms. The situation will be discussed on Thursday at a meeting of the Viennese trustee of the Austrian Federation of Labour.
Fighting was said to have occurred after several students spat from windows.—United Press.

FOUND IN JUNGLE IN NEW GUINEA

New Guinea, Nov. 19.
The reports of natives for several months past that a white man had been roaming the jungle were substantiated when a young American serviceman was found to-day lying in a clump of reeds near collapse a few miles from his base.
The soldier is unable so far to give a coherent account of his wanderings but he was identified as Corporal J. B. S. Stubblefield. A Bible and a razor were his only possessions and the Bible listed Mrs J. B. Stubblefield, Hillsboro, Tennessee, as the next of kin.—United Press.

Continued Air For China Despite War

New York, Nov. 19.
Continued air to China without regard to Chinese internal dissension was urged as the United Service to China launched a campaign to raise US\$1,250,000 in New York City.
Mr. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., former Secretary of State and the national chairman of United Service to China, told organisers to-day: "Whatever may be our view on China's internal problem let us make no mistake about the wisdom of continuing non-government, non-political assistance."
Dr P. H. Chang said the Chinese Government was fighting the Communists because it regarded the movement as a revolt rather than as a political struggle. He said: "We are fighting them not so much because they have ideas in their heads as because they have weapons in their hands."—United Press.

SOFT COAL STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1)
to-day, joining the exodus from the pits which began yesterday. Due to high absenteeism scores of mines were closed in Illinois, another 13 in Pennsylvania and another score were shut down by a premature strike in Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Virginia and Kentucky.
As the first fuel conservancy measure Government has ordered a 25 per cent cut in railway passenger traffic as from Monday and warned that there may be drastic delays or reduction in all but first class and air mails.
Many blast furnaces will be banked at the end of this week if the miners obey Lewis' strike order despite the court injunction just at a time when the nation's steel mills hit a postwar peak production, operating at 91.4 per cent capacity.
Meanwhile, President Truman, holidaying in Florida, kept his vacation schedule flexible to-day and on the alert for any development in the coal strike that might require his instant return to White House. By telephone and special plane Truman personally guides every step of the government's court fight to prevent a mine shutdown.
President Truman's press secretary, Mr Charles Ross, said that the President was not prepared to post army troops at the mines on Thursday—deadline for the walkout.—United Press.

SAAR COAL OUTPUT

Hamburg, Nov. 19.
The Saar mines, with daily coal production of 30,500 tons, have now achieved 63 per cent of their normal pre-war production figure, the British news service in Germany reported to-day.
The Ruhr mines have only reached 45 per cent of their pre-war average.—Reuter.

Problems Of Chinese Rule In Distant Simkiang Province

By WALDO FRANK

Tihwa, Sinkiang, Nov. 11 (Delayed).
Probably the most difficult position in all Asia is that occupied by Gen Chang Chih-chung, Governor of Sinkiang Province, formerly Chinese Turkestan. If he is able to convert the 4,000,000 polyglot Muslims of this huge expanse of Central Asian wasteland into a loyal western group of the Chinese Republic, he will have accomplished one of the greatest miracles of political history.

Chang now is in the midst of his task, with every important factor against him. Not the least of these obstacles is the bitter lethargy left by his predecessor, Shieh Chih-tai, whose decade of despotic rule implanted in the Sinkiang Turkish peoples a burning hatred for Chinese central authority, which even Chang's exceptional ability may be unable to subdue in the few crucial months at his command.
The sober truth is that Chang's headquarters at Tihwa is his sole island of assured loyalty in all Turkestan's vast reaches, people by heterogeneous desert and mountain races whose cohesive Muslim loyalties and antipathies have been freshly kindled by the success of the Sinkiang Muslim rebellion, which was accompanied by the flight of Shieh Chih-tai back to the heart of China on September 10, 1944.
The actual result of the victorious revolution is the existence of an autonomous Muslim government encompassing the richest, north-west third of Sinkiang, along the Soviet frontier. The insurgents formally signed a treaty at Tihwa on June 6 last, agreeing that the three rebellious northwest regions should be an integral part of Sinkiang under a liberal Sino-Muslim coalition government. But I was unable to find many indications that the Muslim leaders of the so-called "East Turkestan People's Republic" are sincerely trying to live up to the provisions of the Tihwa treaty.

Russian Commodities
The present Chinese military frontier is the Manas River, 70 miles west of Tihwa, beyond which Central Government troops or administrators are not permitted to venture. The result is that Chang's government in Tihwa is unable to secure sorely needed coal, petroleum, gold, grain, flour, meats, hides and other commodities from the bountiful northwest, while the insurgents are doing good business with the Soviets across the Kazakhstan border. In fact, Russian commodities are being smuggled freely into Tihwa by way of the Muslim capital at Kulja, called Iking by the Chinese. The Kuldja insurgents maintain a well organized army, comprising at least 11,000 troops—six regiments of half cavalry and half infantry. Indicative of the serious proportions of the impasse, the Kuldja Muslim are even forbidding Chang to send badly needed gasoline from the rich Kuldja oil fields only 150 miles west of Tihwa. Gasoline in Tihwa costs US\$3.00 per gallon.

I talked to several Turkish Uighur leaders who undoubtedly are loyal to Chang. They all emphasised their concern that Chang would find difficulties in regaining the people's confidence in Shieh Shih-tai was brought to justice. In the meantime, the Soviet have a deep concern for the political future of Sinkiang, a question which is withstanding the Chinese in their efforts to restore properly and tranquility to Sinkiang. Gen Chang invited 10 of China's foremost engineers to Tihwa to give them a plan for the development of Sinkiang as an industrial springboard for Sinkiang's recovery from current poverty and inflation. I saw a few of them and they were very enthusiastic. But when they left Tihwa, after a week of hard work, they presented Chang with an ambitious plan to build a library and music conservatory as the first steps in converting Sinkiang into a modern Shanghai.
Finally Chang, despite the needs of a small, mobile force of thoroughly trained soldiers, physically able to endure the bitter weather of Sinkiang's mountains and deserts, in lieu of the crop of ill-trained recruits from China's hot provinces currently garrisoning Sinkiang's far-flung strategic centres.—United Press.
(To Be Continued)

RECORD EARLY SNOWFALL IN UNITED STATES

Seattle, Nov. 19.
An Arctic storm which swept Alaska reached the Pacific northwest early to-day with a record early snowfall amounting to 27 inches in Stampepe Pass, east of the Seattle-Tacoma area.

Rail, air and road traffic was interrupted and shipping offshore reported a gale. Two large vessels reported themselves in difficulties but later said they were weathering the gale.
Transcontinental planes shortened their flights at Portland.—United Press.

JAPANESE ALPHABET

Tokyo, Nov. 19.
The new Kana (Japanese alphabet) system, which was announced simultaneously with the restriction of 1,850 Chinese characters in the Japanese language, will cost the Japanese Government an estimate of at least 825,000 yen, according to the Asahi Shimbun to-day.

The Asahi said that the new system of Kana necessitates the rewriting of approximately 10,000 official documents. The paper said the cost to the Japanese Government is probably higher, since many stations are using electric signs.—Central News.

THIRD B-29 ARRIVES

Frankfurt, Nov. 19.
Army officials announced to-day that the third B-29 bomber in a flight of eight planes from Morrison Field, Florida, arrived at Rhein-main airfield at 7:30 GMT to-day.
Two B-29s arrived on Sunday. Three more B-29s and two C-54 transport planes are still en route. No estimate of the time of arrivals has been reported.
Officials reported it is purely a routine training flight and that the planes will return to Morrison field within next week.—United Press.

BLOOD PLASMA GODOWNS IN SHANGHAI SEALED

Shanghai, Nov. 19.
On instructions from the Nanking Government, Mayor IC C. Wu to-night ordered the sealing of all godown in Shanghai.
American Red Cross blood plasma sold as surplus by the Foreign Liquidation Commission is known to be stored.
Mr Wu told the United Press that the action was taken to assure the plasma would not be moved and to prevent further sales pending an agreement on the price at which the plasma will be repurchased. He stressed the fact that the Chinese purchasers bought the plasma in good faith and were not aware of regulations prohibiting its sale.
He said the National Government ordered godowns to be sealed in recognition of the interests of the American people in the recovery of the plasma.
Up to the present, however, no plasma has been returned and no agreement has yet been reached on the repurchase price.—United Press.

BAN ON FIRECRACKERS

Shanghai, Nov. 18.
City police have imposed a ban on firecrackers from 5 p.m. to six a.m. on the grounds that explosions could cause undue panic. The new ban followed a year after removal of the warling prohibition and will affect traditional festivities in the next Chinese New Year.—United Press.

U.S. SHIP SALES

New York, Nov. 19.
The US Maritime Commission announced to-day the sale of 82 ships built during the war. The purchasers include seven foreign governments, including Norway, which bought 14 to re-establish its commercial fleet, Britain, two victory ships, the Netherlands seven, Argentina five.
Half of the purchasers were American, including the Matson Line for the Pacific freight service.—United Press.

CNRRA Funds Used As Black Market Loans In Shanghai?

Some CN\$2,700,000,000 in official CNRRA funds was placed in the Shanghai money-lending business to earn black market rates of interest according to a report in the Shanghai Evening Post on Saturday.
The paper stated that the man allegedly responsible for the black market loans was a Chinese CNRRA officer who, according to the report, was a member of the CNRRA public relations office, has been discharged after discovery of his money lending business.
The money was originally remitted by the National Government to UNRRA for the latter's 1946 funds, says the report, through an inexplicable "anomaly" the money was withdrawn by the cashier from the National Treasury and deposited to his personal banking account.
CNRRA's public relations office was unable to give full details of the alleged black market loan operations or to reveal whether the CNRRA officials were involved in the report added. James Z. C. Pi J. of CNRRA, said that the money had been recovered.

NEW UNO MEMBERS

(Continued from Page 1)

any religious and racial discrimination. He added: "China is persecuted there are still parts of the world where there is no racial equality."

After the United States delegate, Mr Warren Austin, had supported the Egyptian resolution, Sir Hartley Shawcross, of Britain, also speaking in support, said: "I agree with Mr Vishinsky's speeches and resolutions are not enough. In more than one country to-day the fundamental liberties of men are trampled underfoot. That is why the British delegation will press with all power for completion at this Assembly of the Commission on Human Rights, whose task will be to define a code of fundamental rights, religious and political rights of man."

The Egyptian resolution was passed unanimously. The Assembly then proceeded to the election of members of the Security Council. Votes were cast in secret ballot for three non-permanent members of the Security Council to replace The Netherlands, Egypt and Mexico, who retire in January. Each country of delegation came up to the ballot box and dropped a folded ballot paper. The same procedure was followed in the election of six new members of the Economic and Social Council.

Columbia, Syria and Belgium were elected members of the Security Council, Colombia obtaining 51, Syria 45 and Belgium 43 votes. India obtained 13 votes. The three non-permanent members were elected for two years, starting January 1.
In the voting for six members of the Economic and Social Council, the United States obtained 51 votes, Venezuela 40, New Zealand 44, these obtained the required two-thirds majority and were elected. The Netherlands, Egypt and Mexico, who retire in January, each obtained 35, Holland 33 and Turkey 30 votes. The candidates for the last three seats are now Lebanon, Holland, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Poland.

Voting For India

Great interest was attached to the voting for India in the Security Council election. There is strong feeling, based on mathematical calculations, that the tribulation of votes and the opinion of certain delegations that Britain and the British Commonwealth together with the Russian group will be the total of these votes makes the combination of the British Commonwealth and Soviet group the only explanation of the Indian vote, as it is known that Latin America and the Arab groups voted for Syria.

In the second ballot for the Economic and Social Council, Syria obtained the required majority with 41 votes. Turkey obtained 32 and Holland 30. A new ballot will be held this evening for the remaining two seats.

The next session of the Economic and Social Council will be held at Lake Success beginning on February 12, it was announced to-night.
Two United Nations meetings are also planned to take place in Geneva next year—the meeting of government experts on passport and frontier formalities (January 14 to 22) and the tentative meeting of the Commission on Economic Reconstruction (January 27 to February 13).—Reuter.

Trusteeship Issue

New York, Nov. 19.
Maharaj Singh for India told the Trusteeship Sub-Committee of the United Nations here: "I want to make clear that we are not dealing only with procedural aspects," when the delegates voted unanimously to accept Marshal Smuts' proposal on South-west Africa.
The agreed proposal was that the Sub-Committee discuss in its entirety the Trusteeship issue for the incorporation of South-west Africa into the Union and not to split the question into two parts, referring the legal aspects to the Legal Committee to decide whether the incorporation would infringe the charter.

This business took only two minutes to complete.—Reuter.

Spanish Problem

London, Nov. 19.
Diplomatic sources to-day expected Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin to include the Spanish issue in the New York UNO meeting to meet opponents of the Labour Party at home and to forestall stronger Soviet demands.
Mr Bevin may suggest a resolution to the United Nations General Assembly for the admission of Spain to the United Nations in the event the Franco regime is overthrown by the

Big Five Cancel Veto Meeting

New York, Nov. 19.
The Big Five Foreign Ministers planned meeting on the veto dispute was cancelled to-day. No fresh date has been fixed for this second "veto session."

No official explanation for the abandonment of to-day's meeting has been given, but it is believed to be due solely to the simultaneous meeting of the United Nations General Assembly and the impossibility of the Foreign Ministers sitting all events in.

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, and the Secretary of State, Mr James Byrnes, met this morning. The subject of their discussion has not been officially closed, but it is believed they may have exchanged views on the German treaty problems as the preliminary to full discussion by the Council of Foreign Ministers. Other problems which are outstanding for discussion between Mr Bevin and Mr Byrnes are the food crisis in Britain's zone in Germany and the situation in Palestine.

The deputies of the Foreign Ministers are meeting to-day to discuss Trieste.
It is considered possible that when the Foreign Ministers meet to-morrow they will discuss the timetable for the remainder of the New York session including the German problem.—Reuter.

WOMAN ON PANEL OF CHAIRMEN IN COMMONS

London, Nov. 19.
For the first time in Parliamentary history a woman—Mrs Florence Tetric-Paton, Socialist member for Rushcliffe, Nottingham—appears to-day on the panel of chairmen for the House of Commons during the present session.

She is one of 12 chairmen nominated.
This honour means that Mrs Tetric-Paton will have the duty of presiding over the Standing Committee and that she might, for example, preside over the whole House of Commons during part of a debate on a subject because the House then goes into committee. Chairmen must have a profound knowledge of procedure and it is also necessary for them to know the names of all the members on both sides of the House.

Mrs Tetric-Paton had another distinction only a night at the end of the constitutional debate. Along with Mrs Muriel Nichol (Scottish Strathford) she was a teller for the amendment opposing the conscription.
Her husband, Mr John Paton, is also a Socialist member representing Norwich. They often debate side by side in the House of Commons and in the first days of this Parliament Mrs Tetric-Paton tried to ask one of her husband's questions in his Parliamentary capacity as a man and his wife are not regarded as a man and that he would have to put his own question.—Reuter.

JAP. POLICEMAN AT WAR CRIMES TRIAL

Tokyo, Nov. 19.
Japanese spectators at the war crimes trial to-day expressed pleasurable surprise when a Japanese policeman was sworn in for the first time since the trials opened.
Since the departure of Miss Christine McCormick, of the military police staff, two Japanese policemen have been assigned to check the general behaviour of Japanese women spectators. They are Miss Akiko Takahashi, 23, and Miss Aki Shigen, 23.—United Press.

PASTE FROM HAIR

London, Nov. 19.
Starving Germans in a Hamburg hospital are being fed on a paste obtained from human hair.
Mr Fenner Brockway, former political secretary of the Independent Labour Party, in his "German Diary" published last year says that when he visited the hospital, he tried the preparation. Spread on pieces of toast it tasted "not unlike fish paste."

"Recall that we are now making arrangements to collect hair from all barbers in Hamburg," the head of the hospital told him.—Reuter.

TO-DAY'S BROADCASTING

ZBW on 845 kb and from 11.30-1.15, 7.30-9.30, 9.55-11 p.m., also on 825 mc, 12.30. Variety with Eric Winstone; 7.15, London Transport Service; Account on Rhythm; 7.30, Noel Coward memories; 8, London Policy; 8.15, The War for You; Joan Hammond, Just Daring; 8.30, Classical requests; 9.30, Light and Shade, musical contrasts; 9.45, The War for You; 10.15, Dance music; 10.45, Twilight Melodies; 11, Close down.
Spanish people, these sources said, the resolution may further extend prospect of economic and financial assistance to Spain in case of termination of the Franco regime, the sources said, adding that such a step would go beyond moral condemnation of the Franco system.—United Press.

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